



# FORD TIMES



june 1949





*photograph by Leland J. Prater  
courtesy U. S. Forest Service*

**T**ENT pitched in a grove of big sugar pine and fir, Stanislaus National Forest, California. Camping is as much a part of American recreation as fishing, baseball and touring. Our National Parks and Forests, our State Parks and Wilderness Areas, belong to the lover of the canvas roof and the smell of woodsmoke. See special park supplement, beginning on page 18. ■

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WILLIAM HAZLETT UPSON

*The period from May 21 to 30 has been set aside as Park and Recreation Week, which will be observed throughout the nation. In its honor, the TIMES publishes the four following articles covering our municipal, county, and State Parks, and our National Parks, Forests and Wild and Wilderness Areas.*

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|-------------------------|-----------------|
| William D. Kennedy..... | Editor-in-Chief |
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|                       |              |
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|                       |               |
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| Burgess H. Scott..... | Roving Editor |
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Clarence H. Dykeman

Doris Klein

Nancy Kennedy

Edmund Ware Smith

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Pauline Syler..... | Circulation Manager |
|--------------------|---------------------|

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## Chicago's Lakeside

by Doris Klein

**R**ED HAired Captain George Wellington Streeter twirled his red mustache, squatted on his squatter's rights and defied the entire city of Chicago back in the pioneer days of 1886.

His ship, the *Reutan*, was held fast by a Lake Michigan sandbar off the shores of Chicago at the very spot where today are business and educational investments worth \$50,000,000.

"There was not a parcel of land to squat on when I was stranded," he told authorities about the place where today stand the Furniture Mart, Northwestern University and numerous apartment buildings, "and I decided to make this location home."

The Captain let it be known that the water around his stranded boat was a dumping ground. People paid him for the privilege of unloading refuse to fill in his island home. And in time he had 186 acres known as Streeterville.

Representatives from the Chicago Title and Trust Co., as "protectors of property rights," were kept away by shot gun missile, while he auctioned sections of his "squatter's rights" land.

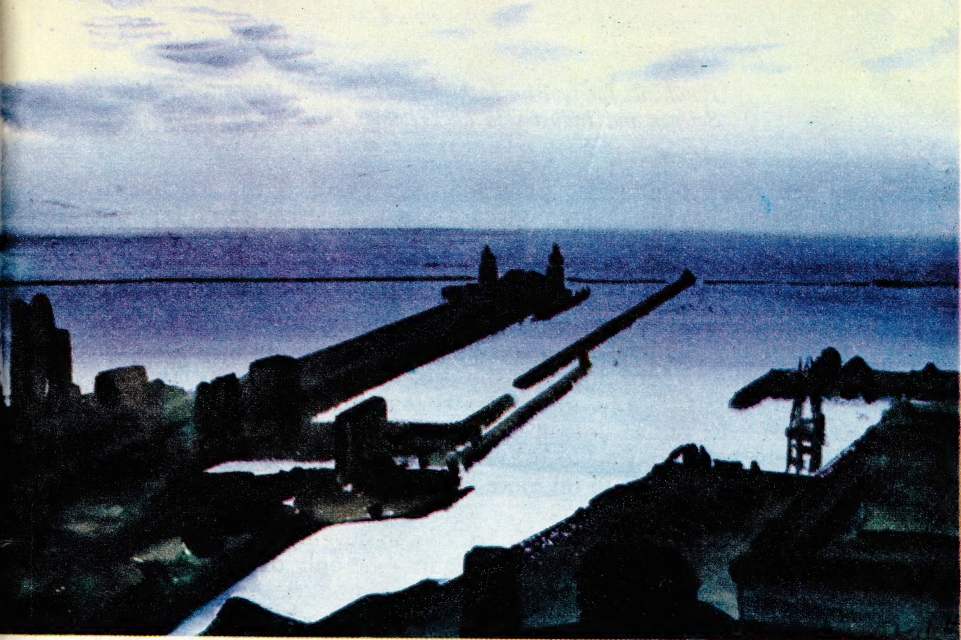
He was dispossessed in time and his estates were linked together to form part of the modern shoreline that has more extensive filling than any other city on the Great Lakes.

When you visit Chicago's frontyard you're visiting Lake Michigan. For 80 per cent of the city's shoreline is man-made: filled with ashes and tin cans and bottles and broken cement. Sand was dredged from the lake bottom to cover this conglomerate base and fertile soil was spread over the top for fully 2,000 acres.

Abraham Lincoln's funeral train moved on piles across the waterfront where today railroad tracks are firmly entrenched

*"Lincoln Park Gun Club, Chicago"—painting by Cal Dunn. Gun Club is located near the Lincoln Park Zoo.→*





*Rowboats for rent in Jackson Park Lagoon. Rosenwald Museum of Science and Industry in background. Painting by Katherine Grace.* →

in the ground. The policeman who walked the Michigan-North Avenue beat ten years ago heard the water lapping the curb. Today there's a quarter of a mile between the corner and Lake Michigan.

The lake front requires enough light—4,600 kilowatts—to illuminate the streets of Birmingham, Alabama.

Lake Shore Drive, a 17.7-mile expressway from Foster Avenue to 53rd Street, is the principal artery of this fabulous lake front. Traffic separators resembling giant yardsticks on edge rise out of slots in the pavement to divide the stream of vehicles according to heaviest movement. Engineers now are discussing plans to fill more land for an extension of the drive north of Foster Avenue.

Nature has played her part, too, in developing the area that borders Chicago's Lake Michigan—the only one of the Great Lakes that lies entirely within the boundaries of the United States. Lake currents shifted sand from the Milwaukee shoreline and deposited it near Chicago's north side. For that reason, naturalists say Chicago is the city Lake Michigan incubated.

Botanists find the waters that cause the shore erosion too rough for much plant life. There's just an occasional mass of feathery green algae (seaweed) clinging to the rocks. Strangely alien fish inhabit the lake. The lake sturgeon that originates in the Upper Mississippi Valley is found in these waters. The silvery blue guzzard or hickory shad occurring as far south as Yucatan is also a Chicagoan.

Back in the days when Chicago was just a tiny outpost in the wilderness—when garlic grew pungently along the banks—Joliet envisioned that engineers, by digging “but half a league of prairie,” could connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi Valley.

Now, more than 100 years later, the Michigan-Illinois Canal has made Chicago the hub of lake transportation and the garlic has been replaced with parks and gardens that make Chicago breathe more pleasantly. ■

*View of Belmont Harbor, looking North. “Boats at their moorings in late Fall.” Painting in watercolor by Al Weber.* →







# The Lake Shore (North)

*map by Robert Collins*

YOU WOULD NEVER suspect Chicago, with its handsome lake shore development, of being the city Carl Sandburg termed "hog butcher for the world, tool maker, stacker of wheat, player with railroads and nation's freight handler."

There aren't any of Detroit's grimy smokestacks or Toledo's clanging shipyards bordering its 28-mile shoreline. There are more parks than Boston has far along the Charles River or Philadelphia along the Schuylkill.

You'll find a few private homes at the north end toward Evanston. You'll find a smattering of industries at the south end toward the Indiana state line. But no other city's shore line along the Great Lakes has been developed so extensively for recreation.

There's swimming along 20 of the 28 miles. There's boating—2,000 moorings—in one federally-operated and seven park district-operated harbors. You'll find many 110-footers at Belmont, mostly sailboats at Montrose and motorboats at Diversey. There are corn roasts and dances at the yacht clubs. There are baseball diamonds and golf courses—tennis courts and gun clubs in the parks.

Chicagoans fish in their frontyard, too. They net smelt at the foot of 51st and 52nd Streets. They cast for perch from the 63rd Street or Montrose pier. There's even a casting club where teachers show you how to use a rod and reel.

Miniature boat builders, from 18 to 65, use the model yacht basin to maneuver their ships. The Rainbow Fleet, made up of teen age boys and girls who own sailboats, find Burnham Park ideal. Children's playgrounds provide healthy recreation for the younger set.

There are picnic tables and iron ovens. There are boat excursions along the waterfront. Or, if it's a trip to the zoo that you enjoy, Lincoln Park is the home of Bushman, the oldest gorilla in captivity. When his birthday rolled around last year he received a telegram: "May you beat your chest more vigorously than ever on your 20th birthday. I grunt lusty congratulations," from Bamboo of the Philadelphia Zoo.



**Chicago's Lakeside (North)**

FOSTER AVE.

MONTROSE HARBOR

BELMONT HARBOR

DIVERSEY PARKWAY

DIVERSEY HARBO

CHICAGO AVE.

THE LOOP

art institute

collins

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BELMONT HARBOR

DIVERSEY PARKWAY

DIVERSEY HARBOR

CHICAGO AVE.

THE LOOP

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conservatory

zoo

EXPRESSWAY

excursions

golf

Lincoln

DRIVE

SHORE

SHEPHERD AVE.

Cemetery

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# The Lake Shore (South)

*map by Robert Collins*

THAT 19th century visitor was wrong when he said there was no culture in Chicago. And the early pioneer was right when he replied:

"Well, ma'am we haven't got much yet, but when we do grab it by the tail, we'll make it hum."

And hum it does. If you like art institutes, the one on Michigan Avenue near the loop has the largest art school in the world, and was the first to own a Van Gogh and the first to display modern French art in the United States.

Nestled among the hawthorns and crab trees is the band-shell in Grant Park where concerts, instrumentalists and opera stars are heard by thousands each year. Nearby is Buckingham Fountain, which costs \$14,000 annually to operate. Considered the largest (133 jets that spout 15,700 gallons per minute) and the most beautiful (with multi-colored sprays), this fountain boasts Latonia at Versailles, France, as its nearest rival.

Soldier Field, in the classic tradition of pure doric colonnades, seats as many as 100,000 persons. The world's largest trade shows are held here. County Fairs display their wares. And hot rods and midget racers compete on the oval track.

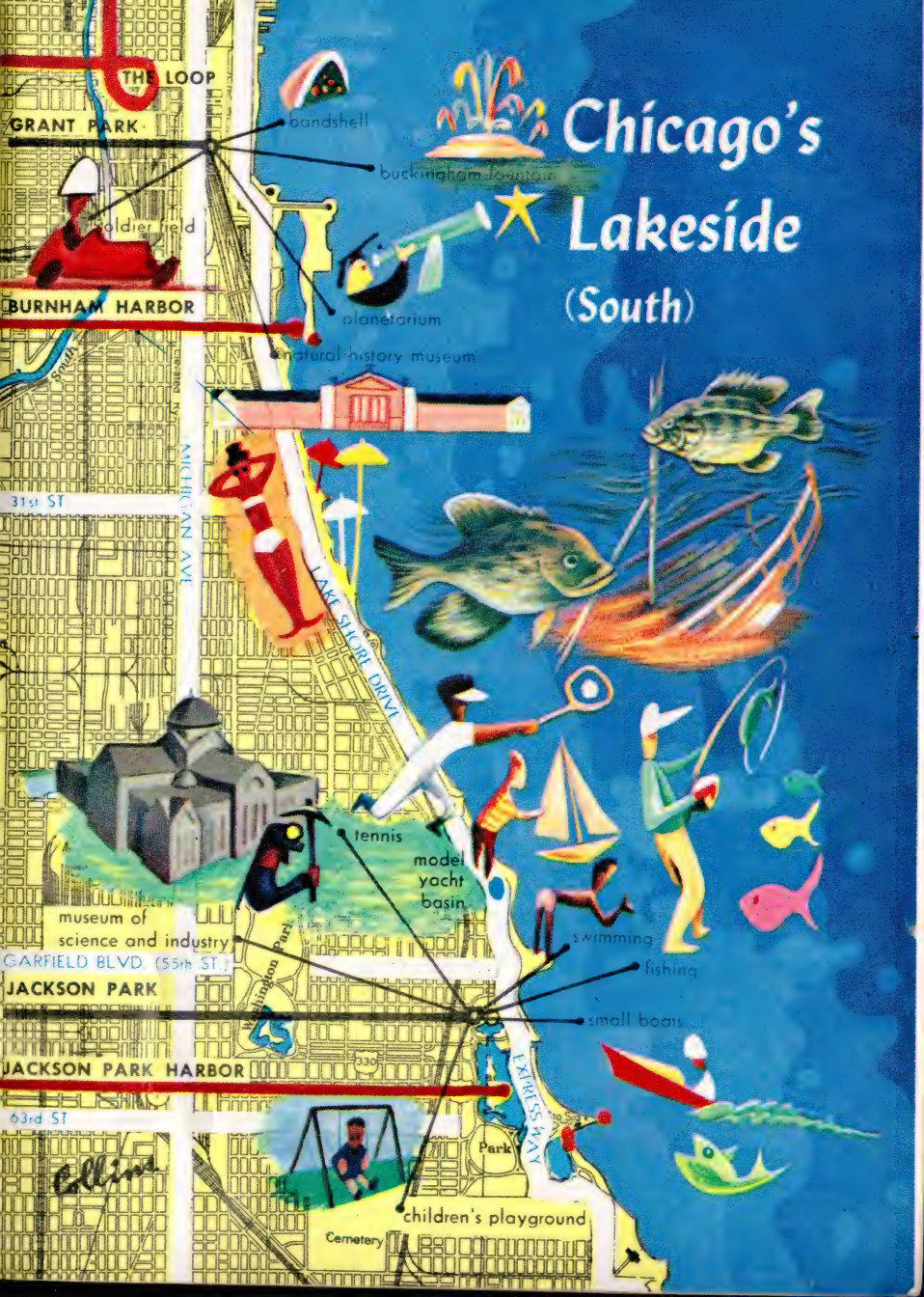
Within walking distance from the Field is the John G. Shedd Aquarium—the largest in the world. The lamps that light the way—sometimes with a water-green hue—are shaped like nautilus shells and made of shells imported from the South Sea Islands.

You can walk across the street from the aquarium to the Chicago Museum of Natural History via an underground subway. Here, among other things, is a replica of the Stone Age with life-sized men living in museum caves.

You'll hear a layman's interpretation of the changes of the season and the movement of the stars at the Adler Planetarium.

For a visit to a museum that isn't keynoted by somberness and quiet, see the Museum of Science and Industry at 57th Street. There's a whistling noise that greets you as you enter—just the coal miners descending into the facsimile shaft in mantrip cars with visitors.





THE LOOP

GRANT PARK

bandshell

buckingham fountain

goddier red

BURNHAM HARBOR

planetarium

natural history museum

# Chicago's Lakeside (South)

31st ST

MICHIGAN AVE

LAKE SHORE DRIVE

museum of  
science and industry

GARFIELD BLVD (59th ST)

JACKSON PARK

tennis

model  
yacht  
basin

swimming

fishing

small boats

JACKSON PARK HARBOR

63rd ST

children's playground

Cemetery

## Semi-Desert; Semi-Tropic

*photographs by Robert P. Holland*

OF THE SHARP topographical contrast presented by the Southwest and the Southeast, possibly the greatest extremes are to be found in the places pictured at right. The upper view is of Pyramid Lake in western Nevada, on State 34 not far from U. S. 95. The lake, about 30 miles long and seven to ten miles wide, is one of the last remnants of the great inland sea of prehistoric times. Its mineral-laden water is slowly receding, leaving strangely encrusted shores with scant vegetation.

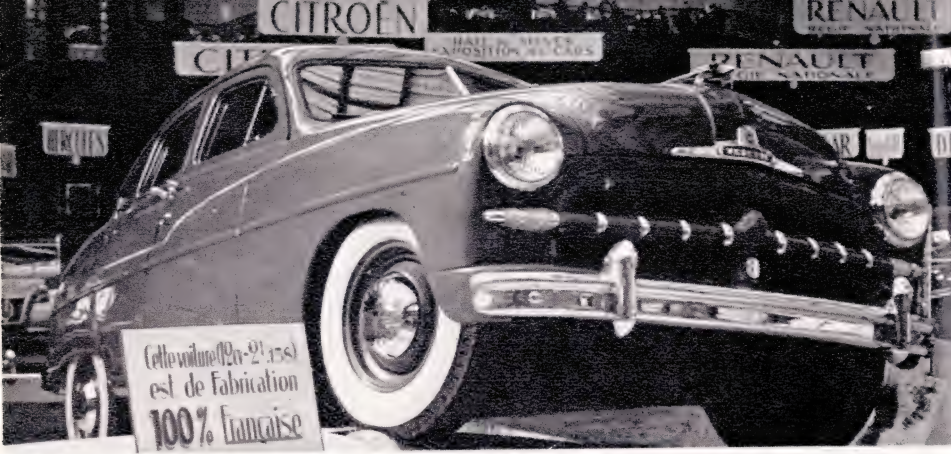
Large triangular rock formations and islands give the lake its name. On one of the islands, Anaho, the federal government maintains the largest pelican rookery in the west. Some cutthroat trout remain, and swimming is said to be excellent.

The lower picture is a view in Florida's Ten Thousand Islands, which are as verdant as Pyramid Lake is arid. These coastal keys on the Gulf side, near the tip of the peninsula, are so matted with brush, trees, and swamp growth as to be virtually impenetrable. The islands are actually in the process of growing closer together as the dense vegetation pushes out from the shores. There is an abundance of fishing, bird life, and strange tropical plants.

In Prohibition days rum runners from the West Indies found the islands' devious channels and passageways ideal points of entry into the dry U. S., and their thick mangrove swamps provided safe hideaways when the revenue cutters came too close.







*The Vedette (French Ford) stole the show at last year's Paris auto show*

## The World Changes Its Mind About Body Design

THESE PHOTOGRAPHS tell the story of a world-wide swing to a new body design in which front and rear fenders are incorporated into the body, allowing more passenger room and cleaner lines.

Why did we wait so long for the mudguard to go the way of the whip-socket? Designers have been trying desperately for years to make the fender something besides an eyesore by giving it

every shape known to nature and man—without success.

The chief obstacle was the cost of the huge presses capable of turning out a whole body as one unit. The old patchwork body could be made in sections on smaller presses and then pieced together.

Another obstacle was the scarcity of service facilities for smoothing out dents and for patch-welding cuts and gouges in the body without too much costly hand labor. Before the days of the wrap-around bumper, fenders were really used as bumpers—and often wastefully junked because



← *The Standard Vanguard of England.*



it cost more to repair them than to replace them.

Today hydraulic hammers are available that will reach the most un-get-atable places and, like the thumbs of a 22-ton Paul Bunyan, straighten out dents. New developments in welding are even more exciting. A new portable electric welder, the result of co-operation between Ford service engineers and an independent manufacturer, is about as big as a table radio and priced about the same. It can be plugged into any household electric outlet, and it's such a fascinating gadget that you will be seeing it in home workshops as well as Ford and Lincoln-Mercury service stations.

The average overall cost of body repairs on the 600,000 '49 Fords now on the road is running about the same as for previous models. Our service engineers estimate that this cost is coming down about 25% with the use of the new equipment.

Some designers feared that the public wasn't ready for the new fenderless body design, but its reception has proven such fears groundless. In fact, the "new look" cars are now on the highways in such numbers that the others are beginning to suggest grandmother's bathing suit.

Most significant is the enthusiasm of the two groups which will have most influence in future public taste—the style-wise professionals and the younger generation. The attitude of the former

# MOTOR ITALIA

N. 1-1948 - S.A.P. - LIRE 600

Edizione 1948



FIAT 1100 S

In due posti sportivi

*Striking birthday issue of the new MOTOR ITALIA featured a fenderless Fiat on the front cover.*

was expressed in the Fashion Academy Award to the Ford as the "Fashion Car of the Year." The attitude of youth was expressed by a 10-year-old boy: "If it's got fenders, it's a grandma." ■

*Below: the Russian Zis*





# Paul Bunyan VERSUS the Speed Limit

by William Hazlett Upson

illustrations by R. Osborn

ONE OF Paul Bunyan's most famous jobs was on the great Hidden Valley Dam. This dam was constructed far up in the Rocky Mountains at the end of a 100-mile branch railroad line. The country around the dam site was so rugged there was no place for any machinery. So the engineers built the concrete mixing plant 100 miles away in the valley, and they bought thousands of tons of special Portland cement guaranteed not to harden for several hours.

After the forms were set up they started hauling the wet grout in hopper cars on the railroad to the dam site. Right away they ran into trouble. The top speed of a railroad train on the branch line was 50 mph. It took two hours from the mixer to the dam site. And they found that during this two hours the concrete set into a solid block in each car. The cement was not as represented. And the company that made it had gone bankrupt, so there was no recourse.

Everyone was filled with consternation. Buying new cement



**I**T LOOKS as if Loud Mouth Johnson will never learn that Paul's a hard man to beat—even when he and Babe appear to be bucking the law in Hidden Valley.



*Reprinted from the March-April FORD TRUCK TIMES.*

or trying to move the mixing plant would have been ruinously expensive. They appealed to Paul Bunyan. They told him that besides the railroad there was a public highway 100 miles long between the mixer and the dam site. They asked Paul if he could soup up his truck Babe so it would run at 100 mph and transport the concrete grout from the mixer to the forms in one hour flat. Their tests had shown that this would get it there before it set.

Paul said he could easily soup up his truck to run that fast—or even more. But he refused because he was a good citizen and did not consider such speeds safe on a public highway. He promised, however, that he would study the matter and figure some other solution.

While Paul was considering and finally rejecting an elaborate plan for an air lift, Loud Mouth Johnson came along and haughtily announced that he would do the job. The dam engineers joyfully accepted his offer, and he set to work with tremendous energy and plenty of publicity. Every day he would give a speech over the radio explaining to the population of the whole region how he was bringing in a special oversized truck, powered by a special high-compression turbo-super-charged 24-cylinder motor and capable of exactly 100 mph. Unfortunately for him, Loud Mouth Johnson had forgotten one important factor.

On his first trip he was flagged down by the State Police and fined \$50 for exceeding the speed limit. When he boasted he would go ahead anyway and pay \$50 each trip, the cops slapped an injunction on him. He appealed to the Governor for a special permit—which was denied. He attempted to carry the case to the Supreme Court—and lost. His whole project was blocked.



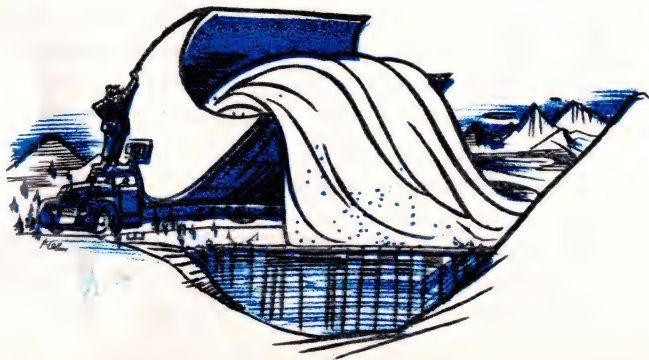


At this point Paul Bunyan notified the engineers that he had finally figured out a plan. If they would load his truck at the mixer, he promised to cover the 100 miles to the dam site in one hour, and do it without driving faster than 50 mph. The engineers said this was impossible.

Loud Mouth Johnson heard about it and let out a laugh so loud you could hear it hundreds of miles away—which, after all, was not too remarkable because he was talking over the radio at the time. He bet Paul \$100,000 he couldn't fulfill his promise. People all over the country began talking about this bet. One of the big public opinion organizations took a national poll on the question. Ninety-nine percent of the population said Paul couldn't win. As these polls are always infallible it was obvious that Paul was attempting the impossible.

However, Paul went ahead. He ordered enough flat cars to make a railroad train 50 miles long, with enough engines to pull it at the rate of 50 mph. He ran it up the track and stopped it with the rear end at the mixer and the front end halfway to the dam site. He equipped Babe with a dump-body almost as big as an ocean liner, and oversized tires which could roll from one flat car to the next without the wheels dropping down in the space between. Next he loaded Babe on the rear end of the train facing forward, and had them dump a load of mixed grout into the enormous oversized body. Then he and the train started simultaneously.

At the end of one hour Paul and his truck had reached the front end of the train, and the front end of the train had reached the dam site. Without driving Babe faster than 50 mph, Paul had covered 100 miles in one hour. And the \$100,000 he got from Loud Mouth Johnson paid for the freight train. It was just as simple as that. ■





*"Lovers' Lane"—painting by Ross Rohrer*

### *OUTDOORS, U.S.A.—A Foreword*

**I**N THIS ISSUE of the *TIMES* the following 29 pages comprise a special supplement devoted exclusively to a survey of the public recreation facilities of the United States. By no great stretch, the supplement may be represented as a key to outdoor America. It describes and graphically illustrates the opportunity offered all of us by our County and Municipal Parks, our State and National Parks, our National Forests, and the 76 little known Wild and Wilderness Areas set aside for our privilege.



*In no other country is the park system so highly developed, or so vast in acreage and variety of recreational offering. The supplement is designed to show our citizens, by example and illustration, the range of activity available within our borders. These pages are being reprinted as a separate pamphlet by courtesy of Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealers to add impetus to Park and Recreation Week, May 21 to 30, 1949. This reprint will be sold at 10c a copy, profits to be devoted to the future promotion of the Week. (Send coin or stamps to Park and Recreation Week, Room 1305, 116S, Michigan, Chicago 3, Ill. Write for special price for quantities.) The week is sponsored and promoted by many public and private agencies, including the following: American Institute of Park Executives; American Recreation Society; National Recreation Association; National Conference on State Parks; American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums; American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums; Kiwanis International; Lions International Clubs; Girl Scouts of America; Boy Scouts of America; and Camp Fire Girls, Inc.*

## AN OPEN PLACE WITH TREES

(We are the 140,000,000 people of the United States. Our outdoor heritage is both realized and symbolized by the high development of our park systems—national, state, county and municipal. The land, the water and the sky belong to us—our privilege, our responsibility. Here is the story of parks in the United States, and of outdoor recreation in our native land.)

THE WORD “park” is so absorbed in our vocabulary that the significance of its vital, grass-plot origin is forgotten. A definition in one, over-concise dictionary describes a park as, “a





small open place with trees." This seems inadequate when applied to Yellowstone, Yosemite or the vast Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area of Montana.

The residents of Denver and New York City with their renowned 'open places with trees' would be wounded by the understatement and would point out singular or special features of their cities' parks. "Do you realize," the New Yorker might say, "that we also have a water supply system stocked with trout, bass—and even salmon?" The New Yorker might add that this particular system features blue-water lakes, white-water streams, and signs reading: No Trespassing, except for Fishermen!

Across the nation the skilled keepers of arboretums and zoological gardens would resent being identified with 'a small open place.' Consternation would prevail among park rangers and the custodians of zoos; among playground instructors, lifeguards, field house managers, bandmasters, county commissioners, municipal planners, and most of the personnel of the United States Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

Yet the small open place with trees is, in a sense, the first cell—the origin and true beginning of our magnificent park system which provides so much and such varied recreation that no one citizen can begin to embrace it all.

The small open place was the village green, sometimes called the common. Here our forefathers grazed sheep and practiced musketry and oration. The green, the common—the park.

In the park the boys of America hit their first home runs. Their fathers gather to observe Memorial Day ceremonies and the explosion of fireworks on the 4th of July. Picnics on the grass, bees inquiring into jelly sandwiches and mothers admonishing against the unsightly scattering of egg shells.

In transition and growth you see the park with its statue of the Civil War Veteran, its cannon polished by the breeches of sliding urchins, its flagpole, its old man asleep on the bench with his newspaper fallen, its young couple walking hand-in-hand in spring, its policemen, its forsythia and flower beds, its man with the lawn mower, and its band concert pouring forth music over a sea of straw hats on a summer's night.

This is good to remember and behold. But it is only a start toward the parks of today. The first



*Minneapolis looking  
across Loring Park*



*"Circle Straddle Ball"  
at Somerville, Mass.*





←painting by Ross Rohrer

Public Gardens are said to be those in the heart of Boston—swans and swanboats, strolling sailors, water lilies, trees with Latin labels. Today, perhaps Boston's parks represent the ultimate in refinement. But Chicagoans would say perhaps not, pointing to their 135 municipal parks<sup>1</sup>, with 205 miles of inter-winding boulevards.

From the cities, the parks reach outward, growing larger in area. First come the county parks and recreation centers. There are about 200 counties reporting one or more parks. In area they range from an acre or less to the 29,000 acres of Tucson Mountain Park in Pima County, Arizona. County parks are scattered throughout most of the states, but the densest concentration and highest development are found in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, New Jersey and California.

But what comes next? On page 3, you saw reproduced a small section of a map of the United States showing parks in the New York area. The map<sup>2</sup> from which this small section is rendered is called "Recreational Areas of the United States." It is a dramatic presentation of our outdoor heritage, and of the foresight and imagination which has brought about its fruition. In New York State alone, there are 72 State Parks; 6 reservations; 18 parkways; 2 forest preserves; and 30 historical sites—with a total area of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  million acres!



Fountain Lake in  
Richmond, Virginia

In the late 1870's, tremendous impetus was given the park idea when Yellowstone and Yosemite were set aside for public use. The names of these parks are now as familiar to every school boy as Plymouth Rock and the Mississippi River. Yet they are but two of the 171 parks listed under various classifications in the official government booklet.<sup>3</sup> The total area of National Parks is  $20\frac{3}{4}$  million acres!

The National Parks have been made so attractive, and are so well organized, that many of them today are over-crowded. Yet by dint of a little study of maps and available literature, you can avoid crowds if you care to. For example, you will find elbow room in Mesa Verde Park, which radiates from

←painting by Al Weber

# your National



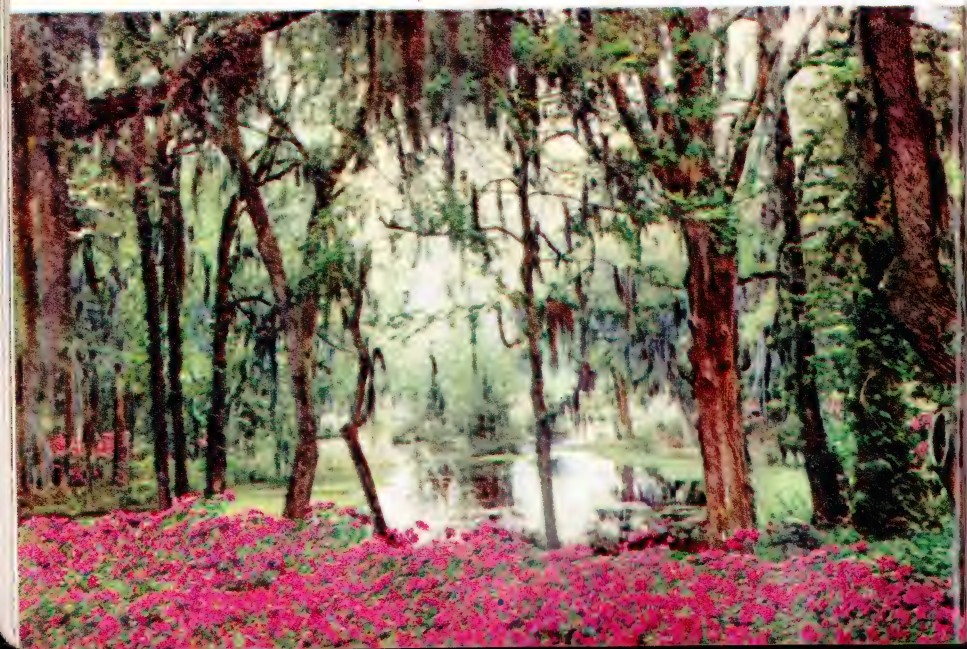


# Parks

For information on any  
of these parks write to:

Director,  
National Park Service,  
United States Dept.  
of the Interior,  
Washington 25, D.C.







← *View from Seal Rock State Park, Oregon.  
Courtesy of Oregon State Highway Commission.*

the "four corners" where Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Arizona meet at a common point; or on Isle Royale, a vast, forested, and rocky island in Lake Superior; or in the mysterious and haunting jungles of Everglades National Park in southern Florida.

Next, and greatest of all in area, are our National Forests<sup>4</sup>—176,000,000 acres. They number 160, and are located in 36 states. They are yours for sport and inspiration, and they segregate immense areas of the outdoors, of mountains, rivers, lakes, timber, and scenic grandeur. Did you know that from 15 to 25 dollars a year you can lease land and build yourself a cabin in certain parts of your National Forests? And that several thousands of citizens have already done so?

But the small open place with trees seems to realize its highest significance in the Wild and Wilderness Areas which lie within the boundaries of National Forests in 11 of our western states. These areas are virtually untouched by man and from them the wheel and the engine are barred. When you travel into a Wilderness Area, you go afoot, by pack horse or canoe. You are now in the last stronghold, seeing your country as the Indians saw it and enjoying the finest hunting and fishing in the land. These areas are detailed on the map on page 24, which is reprinted from the July '48 issue of the *TIMES* and is the only published directory.

For historians, students and sightseers, there are the great battlefield monuments and shrines—Lexington, Gettysburg, Custer's memorial on the Little Bighorn in Montana, and hundreds more.

For the family—for everyone, in fact—are the field houses and athletic facilities in parks in the more concentrated areas. The field house, with its community of activity and directed recreation and study, is a relatively recent development in the park plan.

Huge, man-made lakes have not only fitted into the park system, but have changed and improved the way of life of whole communities. The Tenn-



*Model boats at  
Warinanco Park, N. J.*



*Wildwood-by-the-Sea,  
New Jersey*

← *Greenfield Lake, Wilmington, North Carolina.  
Courtesy of N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.*





← *Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde, Colorado.*  
*Photograph by Josef Muench.*

essee Valley area is the most notable. Where once were muddy, meandering rivers, there are now blue lakes, with fishing all the year 'round, and electrically-equipped cabins for nominal rent—furnished for housekeeping.

And there are other lakes, *not* made by man, but by glacial dredging and drainage before man's time. Most notable, and largest on the continent if not the world, is the Minnesota-Ontario lake country, where the only means of travel is by canoe, and the forest and shorelines of 5,000 lakes are primeval.

The variety of recreation for all of us, young or old, is too great for even brief listing. The activities offered by our parks will chase through the alphabet, from archery to zoo. Bathing, Boating, Bowling, Camping, Conservatories, Calisthenics, Dancing, Exercises, Education, Fencing, Farming, Golf—and there is even an "X." For somewhere, in some park in Missouri, Indiana, Vermont, or Mississippi, you will find a place where you can either listen to, or study, the xylophone.

To the men who have had the vision and energy to enlarge, multiply and preserve our original "village green," and to those who have learned and applied the complicated skills of park management, we all owe much. They have showed us how and where to fulfill our outdoor heritage. We are grateful for the privilege, and we accept the responsibility implicit in our citizenship.



*Square dance at  
Houston, Texas*

<sup>1</sup> See "General Information — Chicago Park District." Obtainable for 5c from Public Information Service, Chicago Park District, Chicago 5, Ill.

<sup>2</sup> "Recreational Areas of U. S." A superb 3 x 4-ft. map prepared by the National Park Service, locating principal state and federal recreation areas, with key to facilities. Obtainable from Park and Recreation Week, Room 1305, 116 S. Michigan, Chicago 3, Ill. for 25c. For free folder, "State Parks and Recreation Areas," write National Park Service, Washington 5, D. C.

<sup>3</sup> "The National Park System," a pamphlet listing National Parks and areas administered by the National Park Service. Details locations of areas, size, characteristics, fish, game, geology, etc. Excellent, comprehensive. Address: National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C.

<sup>4</sup> Write Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for illustrated booklet, "National-Forest Vacations." Excellent detail and illustrations.

← *Yosemite National Park, California.*  
*Photograph courtesy Yosemite Park and Curry Co.*

distances to state line are approximate

# Missouri

## state parks



- 1 camping, swimming, fishing, boating
- 2 cabins, camping, swimming, fishing, boating
- 3 hotel or lodge, cabins, camping, swimming, fishing, boating, riding
- 4 hotel or lodge, cabins, camping, swimming, fishing, boating
- 5 cabins, camping, swimming, fishing, riding
- 6 museum, camping, swimming, fishing
- 7 hotel or lodge, camping, riding
- 8 cabins, swimming, fishing
- 9 cabins, camping, fishing
- 10 hotel or lodge, camping
- 11 cabins, camping
- 12 camping
- 13 botanical
- 14 historical



## State Park Sample: MISSOURI

AS THEIR RESOURCES develop, State Parks become increasingly important in the vacation plans of the people of the United States. But how do you find a State Park? How do you know what enticements it offers? In short, how do you learn to spend wisely that most valuable of all vacation assets—*your time*?

The information is available, usually free, detailed, often graphically illustrated, precise, and copious. For a few stamps and perhaps a dime or two you can assemble a small library of exciting winter reading that will pay vacation dividends.

The first step is to write for the key list of addresses which in turn will tell you where to write for specific State Park information. This key list is a folder called: "No. 2—Travel in the U. S. A." Address your request to: "United States Travel Division, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington 25, D. C."

This little folder is your open sesame to State Park recreation. For a sample, choose Missouri. The "show me" state wants to show you, and will prove it, on request, with some handsome literature. Missouri's parks are not typical, for the reason that no one state is typical. In fact the parks of each state tend to specialize in being different.

California's parks stress redwoods and sea beaches. West Virginia features well built and finely equipped log cabins. These were described in an article called "A Cabin in West Virginia" in the September '48 issue of the FORD TIMES.

New York State offers a splendid variety of beaches, rivers, gorges, and mountain lakes. Indiana will tell you with proper pride of her lakes, falls, rivers, and dunes. Michigan's 78 State Parks seem to embrace practically every outdoor attraction except geysers. Vermont is a mountain specialist. But Missouri is our sample.

By consulting your key list of addresses, above mentioned,

*(Continued on page 34.)*

*On the next two pages: "Old Mill in Alley Spring State Park."*

*Photograph by Gerald Massie courtesy Missouri Resources and Development.*







you discover that your source of information on Missouri State Parks is: "State Park Board, Jefferson City, Mo." A query so addressed will bring you the advice that Missouri State Parks are fascinatingly centered around huge, gushing springs, the Ozark Mountains, and Mark Twain. The largest of Missouri's 23 State Parks, which combines boating, fishing and camping in a beautifully developed and forested country, is Lake of the Ozarks—16,148 acres.

Of the 23 parks, 14 have cabins, and tenting is encouraged in 19. The fishing is excellent, and a Missouri vacation offers you one of those famous float trips down the Current River, the James, or the White. You slide along silently in a long, flat-bottomed boat, casting as you go.

But the Missouri springs are extra special. At first look, the visitor from the desert country of Arizona or Nevada is said to mutter, "Mirage!" and then go hysterical with joy. When you consider the facts, the reaction is understandable.

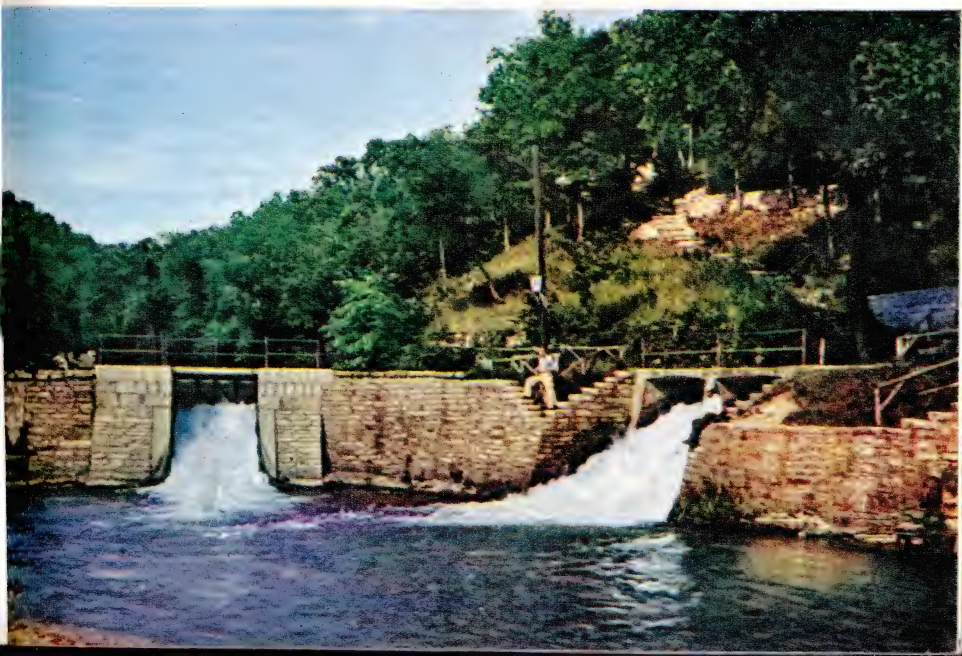
Take Alley Spring State Park, six miles west of Eminence on State Highway 106. Alley Spring is in the Ozark Highlands, and its average daily flow is over 80 million gallons! Jack's Fork River, which flows through the park, has a fine bass stream. The park features cabins, tenting, fishing, swimming, and horseback riding—plus the spring.

Missourians consider Alley Spring just fair average bubbling. They want you to visit Big Spring State Park, located in Carter County, four miles southeast of Van Buren, on State Highway 103. Big Spring is the largest single spring in the United States, with a 543 million gallon daily flow!

The park of greatest historical interest is Mark Twain. This provides a museum, memories of Huckleberry Finn, tenting, swimming and fishing.

Perhaps you had a hazy impression of Missouri—centered around the Ozarks, cat-fishing, Mark Twain, quail hunting, St. Louis, mules, and the celebrated "Show Me!" phrase. But through your state park research, the state opens up and shows you! And yet, Missouri's State Parks are just a sample. It occurs to you with dismay and delight that there are 47 other states in this land of ours. Choose one! ■





# Nextdoor Recreation

*(What's doing on your home town playground? Who rolls the tennis court? Who leads the choral singing? Can you solve the mystery of who dug the swimming pool, and rented you the clean bathing suit for a dime? The findings of the National Recreation Association answer these questions. They also tell you where your boy is tonight.)*

THERE WAS ONCE a comic strip of a young lady who hated figures. In grade school she had been maltreated by arithmetic, and cut to pieces with fractions. It was this background which led her to remark:

"I loathe statistics. They bore me."

She had a point. The trouble with figures is that no one starts putting them down till they're too big, or too many. Beyond the short form tax blank and the batting averages of selected ball players, most of us perish in the digits.

But now there comes a group of people who have banded together under the title of The National Recreation Association. This association was not born yesterday. Its generous individuals have been influencing our lives, and our children's lives, for a great many years. It is disappointing, if not shocking, that so few of us realize this, and that therefore our appreciation has been loudly unvoiced.

In June, '47, the National Recreation Association compiled a regiment of statistics on county and municipal playgrounds. The association was eminently qualified, since many of the nation's 42,000 recreation leaders had received their jobs or training, or both, under the association's auspices.



*Horseshoes at Ossining, New York*

On the front cover of the booklet containing the statistics is reproduced a photograph of four eager boys and one man on a mountain top. This seems to be the key to the figures inside. You remember the faces of these boys and their leader, and the National Recreation Association's statistics at once begin





*"Boating in the Park" by James Lentine*

to laugh and cry.

A dollar is thus transformed into a small boy playing baseball on a diamond maintained by the Youth Committee in Azusa, California, pop., 7,000. Another dollar, or a number in a column, and you have a cribbage board, a deck of cards, and two old men spending a winter evening in the warm, municipally built recreation center in a Massachusetts suburb. Human beings seem suddenly to leap from the columns—old ones playing rusty violins and calling square dances, young ones swimming, fishing, boxing, or cooking hamburgers outdoors.

Where? Who? How? How many? And how much? A total of 1,743 cities reported a total of 11,559 outdoor playgrounds alone. The reports came from Mosinee, Wisconsin, pop., 2,500; from Poquoson, Virginia, pop. 400, from Essex County,



*Boating at Milwaukee, Wisconsin*



*Bowling-on-the-green, Los Angeles*

New Jersey, with 880,000 people; and from Hamtramck, Michigan, whose School Board Recreation Department serves 50,000.

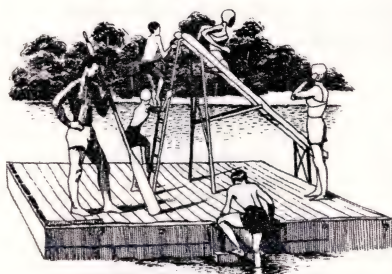
These random samples indicate the national character of the association's survey. Cities and towns of all sizes reported from every state. Hawaii's Honolulu County reported. So did all the provinces of our neighbor, Canada. Did you know, for

example, that the Civic Playgrounds Commission of Medicine Hat, Alberta, provides four outdoor swimming pools and five tennis courts for its citizens?

Besides swimming and tennis, there are at least 70 other activities organized and conducted by our community recreation centers. The first ten, in order of popularity are: softball, baseball, basketball, horseshoe pitching, volley ball, tennis, swimming, handicrafts, table tennis—and *storytelling*!

These recreations give only a fair idea of the ages of the human beings involved. A glance at the master list indicates that municipal and county playground leaders are shaping their programs with an eye for persons from age two, to about age 80. You begin at two in a wading pool, of which there are at least 1,700 in the nation's towns and cities. After a few hours' wading, you put on dry socks and shoes, and gather 'round for some story telling.

In a few years, at age ten or more, there are handicrafts, art activities, ping-pong, softball. In your teens and twenties the range is great, with football, baseball, golf, soccer, riding, shooting, camping, track and field sports. Later, there are dancing, drama clubs and little theatre groups. And as you get along into the 70's, there are card clubs, checkers, forums and discussion groups. The National Recreation Association, with a strong emphasis on leadership, lists thoughtfully under Activities of Old People: "Supervised Roller Skating."



*Water sports at Watertown, Conn.*





*Above—Fishing contest. Four of approximately 150 boys participating at City Park Lake, Baton Rouge, La. Below—Skating at Walnut Hill Park, New Britain, Conn.*



*Above—One of several bird cages in the huge Zoo located in San Diego's Balboa Park. Below—A plastic bubble-blowing contest momentarily interrupts "Cowboys*



*Below—School class visiting the California Nature Reserve, which embraces 30 acres. Nature hikes are part of educational program of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission.*



*and Indians" during recreational activities at Redford, Virginia. Below—Shuffleboard is one of many sports for all ages offered by Recreation Department, Kinston, N. C.*





*Golf in Portland, Oregon*

The tables of figures under scrutiny give a total impression of integrated fun. The leadership and facilities are down the street in your community. Your equity in them is bona fide. They are paid for by your county, your city or town, or by private contribution.

This home town recreation is quite apart from State Parks, National Forests and Monuments, and the Wild and Wilderness Areas discussed elsewhere in these pages. The total amount spent for your nextdoor recreation in 1946 was about 52 million dollars.

The National Recreation Association seems to have been able to transform this sum into something with a beating heart. Look at the people—140 million of us. And look at the land, the buildings and the equipment: the swings, the jungle-gyms, the iodine and bandaids, the Halloween masks and pumpkins, the radios, recorders, bridge score pads, modeling clays, costumes, skating rinks, boxing gloves and Porter fan-shaped basketball backstops. Look at the books, the magazines,



*Fish Derby in Ogden, Utah*



*Fishing in Tacoma, Washington*

the drums and harmonicas, the pianos, the tools in the carp shops, and the segregated city streets in winter, and the sleds for coasting on them, and the children coasting on the sleds.

Having absorbed some of the pulse beat of community recreation, it is good to feel that you are no longer a statistic, but one of the 258 million (total



yearly attendance and participants, '46) who participated in, or watched, the activities at one of the nation's home town playgrounds, outdoors. Or maybe you are one of the 22 million who enjoyed the *indoor* centers.

Dalton, Massachusetts, pop., 4,200, has 26 salaried recreation leaders, and 72 volunteers. And there's Baltimore, Maryland, spending half a million. New Orleans alone has 59 play-



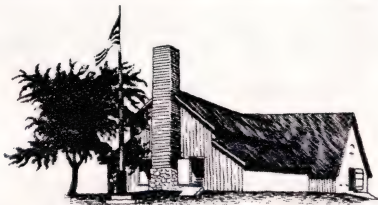
*Playground showers, Wilmington, Del.*

grounds under leadership. Did you know that Mesa, Arizona, has four recreation buildings? That Cedar Rapids, Iowa, passed a recreation bond issue of \$215,000? Austin, Texas, \$1,168,000? And Medicine Hat, Alberta, an issue of \$1,264?

And did you know that there are 106 reported ski jumps? And 227 toboggan slides? Shuffleboard courts are reported at 3,343; stadiums, 391. It seems conclusive that our country has—and will—follow its faith in recreation.

I wonder what's doing in my own home town? I wonder where my 10-year-old son goes on his bike every afternoon? So *that's* where he goes! So *that's* why he's always talking about bows and arrows! Right around the corner, all the time. The community center. And me wondering. So it's archery! Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest. The long bow, and the feathered cloth yard shaft. Well—thank goodness! ■

*Figures obtained from June, '47, Recreation, Year Book Issue, official monthly publication of the National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.*



*Salt Block and Museum, Onondaga Lake Park, Liverpool, New York*



## Wild and Wilderness Recreation Areas

**W**ITHIN THE BOUNDARIES of our western National Forests lie the last true strongholds of nature in our land. These strongholds are the Wild and Wilderness Areas, so designated and set aside by the U. S. Forest Service to preserve primitive conditions of habitation and environment. From these areas the wheel, the engine and the highway are barred. You travel by foot, canoe or pack train to the nation's finest fishing, hunting and wilderness scenery.

(Map and directory from the *TIMES*, July '48)

**W**—Wild Area (5,000—100,000 acres). **WA**—Wilderness Area (100,000 or more acres). ( )—Number on map.

### Washington

- (1) NORTH CASCADE, **WA**; the hiker can travel for months without retracing his steps.
- (2) GOAT ROCKS, **W**; exceedingly precipitous peaks, glaciers, several large lakes, profusion of mountain flora.
- (3) MT. ADAMS, **W**; Mt. Adams, with an elevation of 12,307 ft.

### Oregon

- (4) MT. HOOD, **W**; two outstanding alpine meadows.
- (5) MT. JEFFERSON, **W**; snow-capped Mt. Jefferson, glaciers.
- (6) THREE SISTERS, **WA**; Three Sisters Mountains and numerous peaks and glaciers.
- (7) KALMIOPSIS, **W**; deep canyons, sharp ridges, mountain streams.
- (8) MOUNTAIN LAKES, **W**; a rugged area, 80% of which is between 6,000 and 7,000-foot elevation.
- (9) GEARHART MOUNTAIN, **W**; unusual rock promontories.
- (10) STRAWBERRY MOUNTAIN, **W**; rough, rugged topography, five beautiful mountain lakes.
- (11) EAGLE CAP, **WA**; best fishing waters.

### Idaho

- (12) SAWTOOTH, **WA**; abruptly rising, broken topography with camping places along lakes and streams.
- (13) IDAHO, **WA**; rough, mountainous country, large open areas, some small lakes.
- (14) SELWAY-BITTERROOT, **WA**; mountainous, wooded area. Wildlife of great variety.

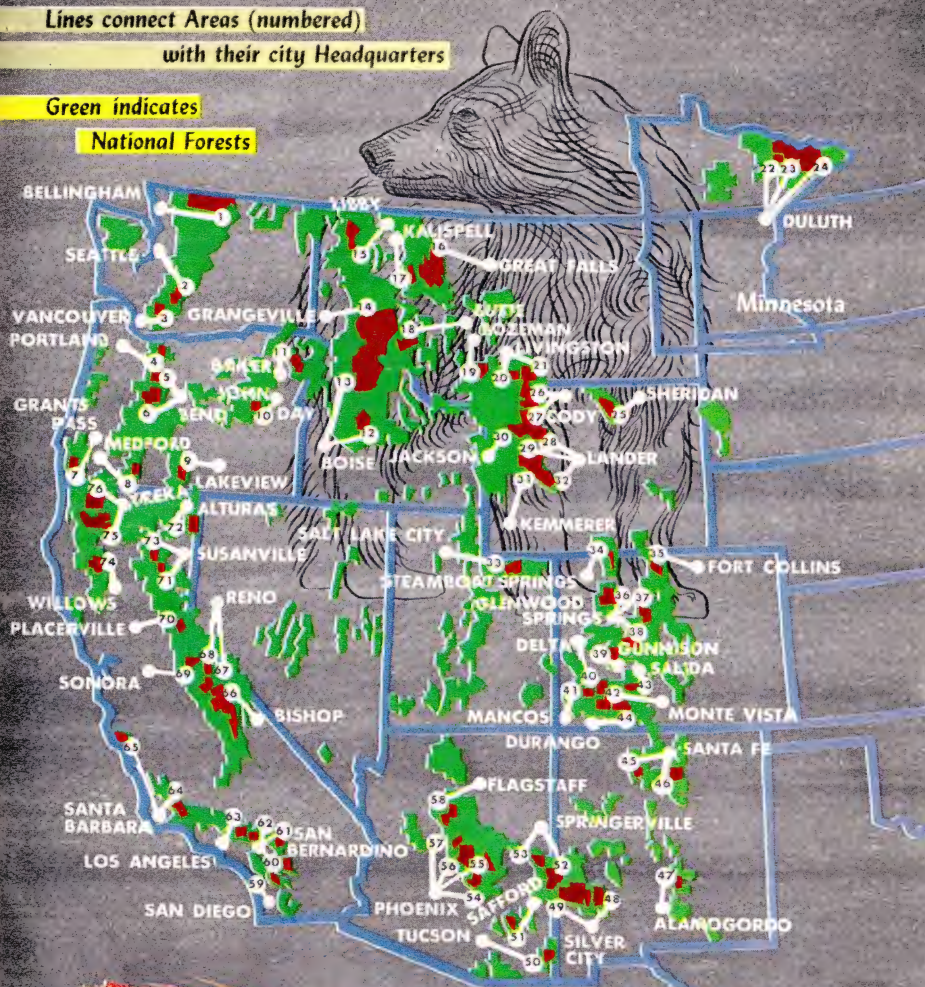


Lines connect Areas (numbered)

with their city Headquarters

Green indicates

National Forests



**WILDERNESS  
AND WILD  
AREAS (IN RED)**

*Robert Collins*

### Montana

- (15) CABINET MOUNTAINS, **W**; a lofty, peak-studded area. Big game and wild flowers.
- (16) BOB MARSHALL, **WA**; high mountainous area, good hunting and fishing.
- (17) MISSION MOUNTAINS, **W**; high mountainous area. Grizzly bear and mountain goats plentiful.
- (18) ANACONDA-PINTLAR, **WA**; rough mountain territory distinguished by a chain of precipitous peaks.
- (19) SPANISH PEAKS, **W**; wild but not too rough topography. Fishing is outstanding.
- (20) ABSAROKA, **W**; very good fishing, fair hunting.
- (21) BEARTOOTH, **WA**; rugged high mountain area. Includes Granite Peak, most lofty in Montana.

### Minnesota

- (22) LITTLE INDIAN SIOUX, Roadless Area; endless lakes, admirably adapted to canoe travel.
- (23) SUPERIOR, Roadless Area; similar to Little Indian Sioux.
- (24) CARIBOU, **W**.

### Wyoming

- (25) CLOUD PEAK, **W**; rugged, precipitous country.
- (26) NORTH ABSAROKA, **WA**; excellent hunting, fishing, camping.
- (27) SOUTH ABSAROKA, **WA**; similar to North Absaroka.
- (28) STRATIFIED, **WA**; a region of narrow valleys. Rich in petrified forest remains.
- (29) GLACIER, **WA**; extremely rugged topography.
- (30) TETON, **WA**; outstanding in the amount of big game.
- (31) BRIDGER, **WA**; includes barren, grassland, water and timbered areas, rising to 13,785 feet at Gannett Peak.
- (32) POPO AGIE, **W**; extremely rough topography along the Continental Divide. Contains 75 lakes.

### Utah

- (33) HIGH UINTAS, **WA**; a wild, picturesque region in the Uinta range, highest in Utah.

### Colorado

- (34) MT. ZIRKEL DOME PEAK, **W**; several high rugged peaks, beautiful fishing lakes and stands of lodge pole pine.
- (35) RAWAH, **W**; in Medicine Bow Range. Includes small glacier and numerous glacial lakes.
- (36) FLAT TOPS, **WA**; unique wilderness with excellent fishing and hunting. Ideal camping places.
- (37) GORE RANGE-EAGLE NEST, **W**; one of the most rugged Colorado ranges.
- (38) MAROON-SNOWMASS, **W**; this awe-inspiring area includes Snowmass Lake, Maroon Bells and Pyramid Peak.
- (39) WEST ELK, **W**; portions of several high mountain ranges, open park ranges, lakes and rushing streams. Part of a game refuge.
- (40) UNCOMPAHGRE, **W**; rugged mountains, lakes.
- (41) WILSON MOUNTAINS, **W**; includes five mountains and two major peaks of the Wilson Range. Large and small game.
- (42) UPPER RIO GRANDE, **W**; a mountainous area. Wildlife plentiful. Fishing is the major recreation.
- (43) LA GARITA-SHEEP MOUNTAIN, **W**; mountain sheep, elk.
- (44) SAN JUAN, **WA**; virgin forests. Fish and game.



### New Mexico

- (45) SAN PEDRO PARKS, **W**; a high plateau containing numerous old pueblos, cliff dwellings.
- (46) PECOS DIVISION, **WA**; high back country.
- (47) WHITE MOUNTAIN, **W**; mountain scenery.
- (48) BLACK RANGE, **WA**; rough, forested terrain. Good trout fishing.
- (49) GILA, **WA**; hunting and trout fishing is good.

### Arizona

- (50) CHIRICAHUA, **W**; crest of Chiricahua Mountain Range.
- (51) GALIURO, **W**; knife-like mountains jutting out of the Arizona plain. Steep slopes. Hunting is good for the experienced.
- (52) BLUE RANGE, **WA**; largest remaining wilderness in Arizona. Traversed by Mogollon Rim.
- (53) MOUNT BALDY, **W**; on the northeast slope of Mount Baldy at the head of the West Fork of the Little Colorado River.
- (54) SUPERSTITION, **WA**; desert brush types.
- (55) SIERRA ANCHA, **W**; precipitous mountains. Large game.
- (56) MAZATSAL, **WA**; precipitous, geological formations.
- (57) PINE MOUNTAIN, **W**; moderately rough terrain along the Verde Rim. In a State Game Refuge.
- (58) SYCAMORE CANYON, **W**; canyon types of flora and fauna.

### California

- (59) AGUA TIBIA, **W**; highly scenic country.
- (60) SAN JACINTO, **W**; level flats to precipitous cliffs.
- (61) SAN GORGONIO, **W**; beautiful alpine valley.
- (62) CUCAMONGO, **W**; gentle to rugged topography.
- (63) DEVIL-CANYON-BEAN CANYON, **W**; deep canyons.
- (64) SAN RAFAEL, **W**; main range of San Rafael Mountains.
- (65) VENTANA, **W**; low, rugged terrain.
- (66) HIGH SIERRA, **WA**; extends to an elevation of 12,200 feet on Goat Mountain with timber ranging from Jeffrey Pine to alpine types.
- (67) MT. DANA-MINARETS, **W**; highest mountain range in Southern California.
- (68) HOOVER, **W**; contiguous with Yosemite National Park.
- (69) EMIGRANT BASIN, **W**; many lakes, fine fishing.
- (70) DESOLATION VALLEY, **W**; rough, rugged, alpine.
- (71) CARIBOU PEAK, **W**; rolling, forested plateau adjoining Silver Lake in northern California.
- (72) SOUTH WARNER, **W**; contains a 15-mile ridge most of which is over 9,000 feet in elevation.
- (73) THOUSAND LAKE VALLEY, **W**; varying topography, including the level Thousand Lake Valley of about 200 acres.
- (74) MIDDLE EEL-YOLLA BOLLA, **WA**; natural rugged scenery. Wild life abundant with some good fishing.
- (75) SALMON TRINITY ALPS, **WA**; granite peaks, Alpine lakes, streams, trout.
- (76) MARBLE MOUNTAIN, **WA**; wide variety of timber types, including rare Brewer's spruce.



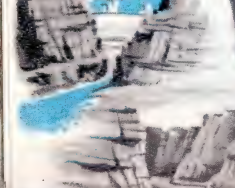
*Baseball on the Ellipse  
by the Washington Monument*



General travel literature and information may be obtained by writing the following agencies:

1. WASHINGTON—State of Washington, Dept. of Conservation and Development, Olympia.
2. OREGON—Travel Inf. Dept., State Highway Commission, Salem.
3. MONTANA—Montana Highway Commission, Helena.
4. IDAHO—State Board of Publicity, 443 Yates Building, Boise.
5. NORTH DAKOTA—State Highway Commission, Bismarck.
6. SOUTH DAKOTA—Publicity Director, State Highway Commission, Pierre.
7. WYOMING—Commerce and Industry Commission, Capitol Building, Cheyenne.
8. NEBRASKA—Nebraska Resources Foundation, Box 138, State House, Lincoln.

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9. CALIFORNIA—California State Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco.
  10. NEVADA—State Highway Engineer, Dept. of Highways, Carson City.
  11. UTAH—State Dept. of Publicity and Industrial Development, Salt Lake City.
  12. COLORADO—Colorado State Advertising and Publicity Dept., Denver.
  13. ARIZONA—Div. of Publications and Travel, State Highway Dept., Phoenix.
  14. NEW MEXICO—State Tourist Bureau, State Highway Dept., Santa Fe.

15. KANSAS—Kansas Industrial Development Commission, Topeka.
  16. OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, Oklahoma City.
  17. TEXAS—Texas Highway Department, Austin 26.
- 



18. MINNESOTA—Division of Publicity, State Capitol, St. Paul 1.
19. IOWA—Iowa Development Comm., 708 Central National Building, Des Moines 9.
20. WISCONSIN—Recreational Publicity Division, Conservation Dept., Madison.
21. ILLINOIS—Illinois Development Council, Dept. of Finance, Springfield.
22. MICHIGAN—Michigan Tourist Council, 114 South Walnut St., Lansing 1.
23. INDIANA—Div. of State Publicity, Dept. of Commerce and Public Relations, Indianapolis.

24. OHIO—Ohio Development and Publicity Commission, Columbus.
25. VERMONT—Publicity Director, Vermont Development Commission, Montpelier.
26. MAINE—Maine Development Commission, Augusta.
27. NEW HAMPSHIRE—Publicity Director, State Planning and Development Commission, Concord.
28. NEW YORK—N. Y. State Dept. of Commerce, Division of State Publicity, Albany.
29. MASSACHUSETTS—Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, Boston.
30. RHODE ISLAND—Secretary of State, State House, Providence 2.
31. CONNECTICUT—Connecticut Development Commission, Hartford.
32. NEW JERSEY—New Jersey Council, Dept. of Economic Development, Trenton.
33. PENNSYLVANIA—Vacation and Recreational Bureau, Dept. of Commerce, Harrisburg.
34. DELAWARE—Legislative Reference Bureau of Delaware, Dover.
35. MARYLAND—Dept. of Information, Court of Appeals Building, Annapolis.

36. MISSOURI—Missouri State Dept. of Resources and Development, Jefferson City.
37. ARKANSAS—Arkansas Resources and Development Commission, 104 State Capitol, Little Rock.
38. MISSISSIPPI—Mississippi Agricultural Industrial Board, Jackson.
39. LOUISIANA—Louisiana Tourist Bureau, Baton Rouge.
40. KENTUCKY—Division of Publicity, State Conservation Dept., Frankfort.
41. TENNESSEE—Division of State Information, Dept. of Conservation, Nashville.
42. GEORGIA—Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, 100 State Capitol, Atlanta 3.
43. ALABAMA—Division of Records and Reports, State of Alabama, Montgomery 5.
44. FLORIDA—Florida State Advertising Commission, Tallahassee.
45. WEST VIRGINIA—Industrial and Publicity Commission, State Capitol, Charleston 5.

46. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Greater Natl. Capital Committee, Board of Trade, Washington, D. C.
47. VIRGINIA—Div. of Publicity and Advertising, Conservation Committee, Richmond.
48. NORTH CAROLINA—Advertising Div., Dept. of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.
49. SOUTH CAROLINA—Research Planning and Development Board, Columbia.

R. Boston



# Little Fish—Lots of Fun

by Harry Botsford  
sketches by A. J. Merizon

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO I made a discovery for which I have a surgeon to thank. Following his advice, I've had a world of exciting sport through years when restrictions made it impossible to motor to far-away trout streams. I've been able to indulge in my favorite pastime when the pressure of work made an extended absence from the office utterly impossible.

I was recovering from a major operation. I had missed the trout season, an unspeakable calamity and a misfortune which made me acutely unhappy. It was summer and I was still in a state of semi-convalescence, barred from doing anything that required much in the way of physical effort.

It was then that he gave me the

best prescription I ever received.

"Go after the little fish," he counseled.

He did more than counsel. He drove his cynical, doubting patient to a small lake nearby and rented a boat. "I know you like a rugged, active sport where you wade fast water, cast furiously for trout, and seldom get a rise," the surgeon said soothingly. "That's fun, too. But long ago, my friend, I learned to seek and accept compromise. I found it in fly casting for panfish. Don't sneer until you see how it is done."

He rigged up his tackle, a beautiful four-ounce, six-foot rod. The light reel carried a double tapered line and a delicately tapered leader. He tied on a dry Blue Dunn and handed me the rod to



try. It was light as a feather and the distance I attained with my cast was surprising.

The doctor rowed leisurely across the lake and let the boat drift until he saw a feeding fish break close to a weed bed. He cast with great precision and the tiny fly dropped lightly on the dappled water and danced saucily.

Then the water exploded in a miniature geyser and the rod arched sweetly. Grinning joyfully, the doctor played his fish with cunning. I was confident that he had hooked a bass, but when the fish was netted it proved to be a half-pound bluegill.

"A bluegill has a lot of fight in him for his size," he remarked. "With light tackle he gives you a tussle comparable to a trout or bass on a heavier rod. On the table he's perfect; the flesh is firm, flavorful and sweet. Like to try it once?"

I was hungry for a test and soon was able to drop the fly where I wanted it. I cast within a foot of some lily pads, and as I

watched the bobbing fly it was gently sucked under and out of sight. Then there was a swirl in the water, a momentary tug at my line, and I had lost my fish.

"Got to watch these chaps pretty close," the doctor told me. "Not all the strikes are on the surface. Sometimes the panfish will sneak up under the fly and suck it in. You have to be alert all of the time. Try that fellow again."

On my second try I found that panfish don't scare as easily as bass or trout. I hooked him and had a lively five-minute fight. He turned out to be a three-quarter-pound crappie. In half an hour we had a dozen fish in the creel.

On the way home the doctor said, "You can spend one hour a day fishing if you like. Take it easy, don't row too far or too hard. And don't be tempted to spend more than an hour on the lake."

That night we were delighted with our dinner of fried panfish. Also, I rested soundly and awak-





ened feeling fine. I got out my tackle, found I had a rod of just under five ounces, and a good assortment of leaders, lines and flies. I followed the doctor's advice, putting only a half-dozen standard colors and patterns in the fly box.

I could scarcely wait until I reached the little lake, and I had splendid sport as soon as I learned that what the little fellows wanted was a barbless Coachman. With this knowledge, I quickly caught enough for the next day's eating. Then I spent the rest of my hour catching, playing and releasing a dozen more.

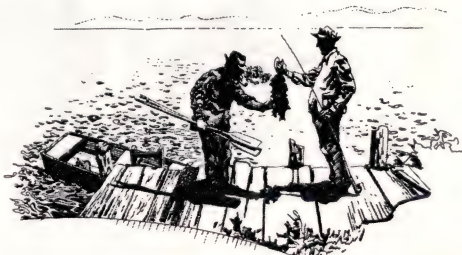
The balance of the summer

opened an entirely new vista of angling for me. I hunted up dozens of ponds and little lakes reputedly fishless. In some I found bonanzas of oversized bluegills, sunfish and crappies. I caught one fat crappie that weighted more than a pound.

In ponds and lakes where bait fishermen were having wretched luck, I was usually able to take my limit in a short time, to their amazement and envy. There is an infinite variety to the fishing: several times I tied on to a lusty bass and gave the little rod a severe test. One such bass required 20 minutes to bring to net.

I fished until late in November. I tried stream fishing as I grew stronger, discovering that rock bass and river bluegills are made of stern stuff. They are accustomed to fighting currents and are more muscular than their brothers and sisters of the lakes.

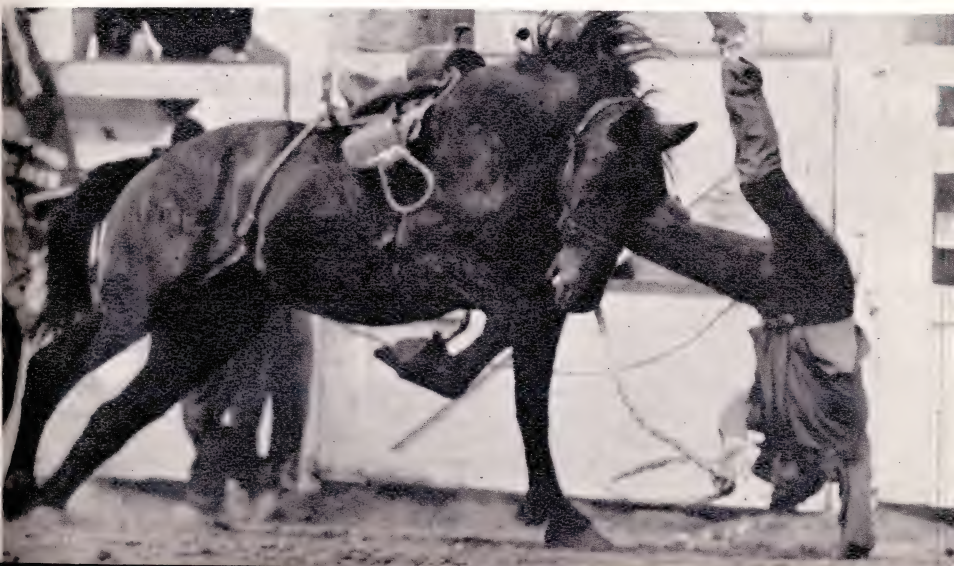
Fun with little fish? Yes, and sport, too. Just use the lightest tackle possible and go after them as carefully as you would for the biggest rainbow trout that swims, and luck will attend your efforts.







**B**ULLDOGGING, above, and bronc busting, below, are two of the many rodeo events that will lure thousands of lovers of the west to Cheyenne, Wyoming, for its 53rd annual Cheyenne Frontier Days, July 26-30, inclusive. It is one of the most noted of hundreds of rodeos that enliven the summer season throughout the Western range country. ■





*photograph by Edward Sievers*

## *Teen-Age Trek—*

### *a one-picture story*

LAST SUMMER C. Creed, then a Ford dealer in Wayne, Michigan, recalled the fun he had as a boy in driving an old car out to California. He decided to afford a couple of 1948 teen-agers the same opportunity. The lucky boys were Jack Wilson, 17, and Tom Tracy, 18, of Wayne. Creed furnished them a 1911 Model T touring car, in good running condition despite the fact that it was two years older than the combined ages of its occupants. Along their 10,000-mile route they were guests of Ford dealers who showed them the sights, as the representative of a San Diego dealership is doing above. Creed, now a dealer in Benton Harbor, Michigan, plans to make the trip an annual event. The old Lizzie will next take two other youths down to Florida. ■





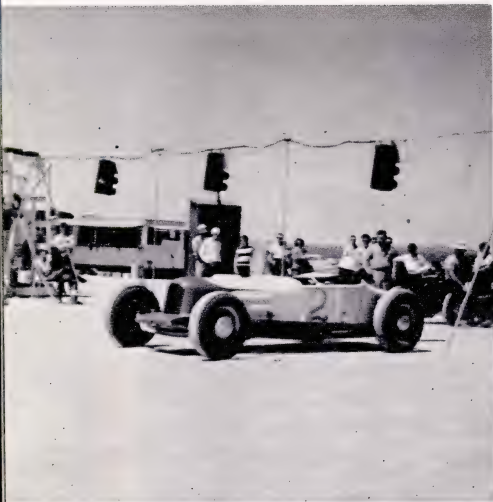
## TIMING HOT RODS TO 1/1000 SECOND

by Andrew R. Boone

**A**DOPING city-type traffic control and a timing system that splits the second into a thousand parts, the Southern California Timing Association sends 250 hot rods screaming across El Mirage dry lake over a week-end. One of them, they hope, will squeeze out an additional burst of speed to achieve 160 mph through the quarter-mile trap. Recently a Ford roadster owned by Stuart Hilborn of Los Angeles touched 150.5 mph as it passed the timers.

The hard, dry lake bed offers better footing than the Indianapolis speedway for these trials. Because the drivers guide their cars in a straight line during a 1½-mile approach and a quarter-mile timing trap, they dare to try innovations impossible on an enclosed track. Traffic signals, blazing red, amber and green lights, send them away in three lanes at 20-second intervals.

About two-thirds of the El Mirage area is restricted to competition cars only. On the portion



Hot rod time trials start at the traffic control point, left. Cars build up speed for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, then roar through the quarter-mile trap. A photoelectric clock, right, records their time.

where spectators' cars are allowed, a strict 20 mph speed limit is observed, a further indication of the group's accent on safety.

Flying through the trap, a car breaks a pair of light beams directed from signal lamps, located at its entry and exit lines, into a pair of photoelectric cells. These interruptions start and stop a clock whose flying hands note the time to  $1/1000$ -second.

At quarter-mile intervals along the course members of the 37 clubs that make up the S.C.T.A. serve as patrol judges. Perched on platforms  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, they can

spot mishaps and warn drivers of impending accidents by flashing red aircraft signal lights. The observation towers are made from airplane structural tubing, and the observers watch comfortably from war-surplus plane seats. In fact, war-surplus materials play a big part in the hot rod show. Aluminum alloy tubing is used in the frames because of its combination of strength and lightness; auxiliary war-plane belly tanks are turned into streamlined bodies; aircraft safety belts become tow-line releases for those hot rods that must be started by towing.





Otto Crocker, above left, who designed the electric timer, aims a beam of light at an electric eye. Cars activate the mechanism as they pass through the beam. Right, timers observe trials.

The need for accurate timing grows apace with the changing appearance of the gas-eaters. During the last year, the builders and drivers have added nearly 10 miles an hour to the speed of the hot rods. Radiators are disappearing in favor of large water tanks, hidden under the hood; compression is upped by lengthening the piston stroke; a few cars roll on double-row ball bearings; several have low-slung, teardrop-shaped bodies with scant road clearance; the front of one streamliner was chopped off, making it resemble the nose of a jet plane.

Souped-up engines need lots of fuel to turn in the performances they do, whether that fuel is gasoline, benzine, ether, or alcohol. One new procedure is to bypass carburetors by delivering fuel directly to the cylinders.

Club officials hope a car will hit off 160 mph soon. But more important than setting new records, they insist, is the necessity for observing all safety provisions faithfully. Dry lake racing has taken the hot rods from the highways. Traffic controls confine them to speed dashes along a straight and narrow path. ■





# *Favorite Recipes of Famous Taverns*

## *Country Kitchen, Colorado*

### **Apple Pecan Pie**

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup granulated sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup flour  
3 cups tart apples  
 $\frac{2}{3}$  cup pecans

Slice tart apples to fill buttered baking dish three-fourths full. Spread butter, sugar and flour mixture over apples and sprinkle broken pecan meats on top. Place in moderate oven for 45 minutes until nicely browned.

The polished smorgasbord table at the Country Kitchen is always heavily laden with delicacies, many of them grown on the farm adjoining the restaurant. One of the first smorgasbords in Colorado, it has become a popular stopping place. The town of Littleton near Denver is the location.

←Painting of Country Kitchen for the TIMES by Robert Boston

← Painting of Winkler's for the TIMES by John Davenport

### *Winkler's Restaurant, Delaware*

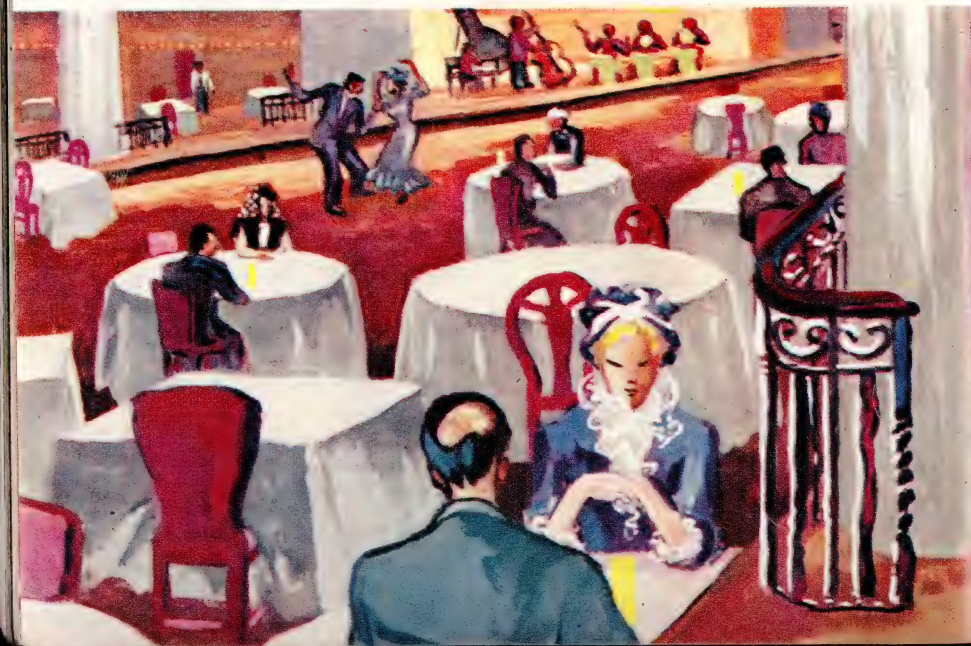
### **Deviled Crab**

2 cups crab meat  
1 cup milk  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup melted butter  
2 teaspoons salt  
2 cups bread crumbs  
1 dash cayenne  
1 dash dry mustard  
Crab shells

Mix crab meat with crumbs which have been moistened with milk; season with mustard, salt, cayenne and melted butter. Mix well. Fill crab shells with mixture and sprinkle bread crumbs lightly on top of filled shells and dot

with butter. Brown quickly in hot oven (500°). Serve piping hot. This is a meal for six.

Situated on the edge of Wilmington's business district on U.S. 13, Winkler's has been serving the public since 1881. A family business since its founding, it specializes in steaks and sea-food. The deviled crab is one of the most asked-for dinner dishes.





# *La Avenida Cafe, California*

## **Romaine Salad**

- 3-4 heads cut & chilled romaine (type of lettuce)
- 2 handfuls crisp croutons
- 6 tablespoons garlic oil
- Salt to taste
- Black pepper
- 1 tablespoon Lea & Perrins Sauce
- 2 ounces olive oil
- 6 ounces salad oil
- 6 heaping tablespoons freshly grated Romanello cheese
- 1 egg (break over salad)
- 3 lemons (juice) squeezed over egg

Arrange ingredients in salad bowl in order listed and toss from the bottom. The chef here grinds his black pepper as he uses it and makes his garlic oil by placing an inch of mashed garlic on the

bottom of a pint crock of salad oil. It is kept at kitchen temperature. The egg, he explains, acts as a binder and causes dressing to be evenly distributed through the salad. Lemon removes all egg taste. With this salad he serves garlic toast.

**A combination of Spanish and early California architecture makes an unusual restaurant of La Avenida in Coronado, California. Guests are attracted from all over the country by both the fine food and the murals by Ramos Martinez.**

←Painting of La Avenida Cafe and '49 Ford by Dom Lupo

←Painting of Club Continental for the TIMES by Jessie Beard Rickly

# *Club Continental, Missouri*

## **Rice Mangalais with Currie Sauce**

- 2 onions, chopped fine
- 1 clove garlic
- 1½ cups rice
- 2 teaspoons currie powder
- ¼ pound currants
- ¼ pound almonds, julienne
- 3½ cups chicken broth
- Salt and pepper to taste

Braise onions and add garlic and rice. Cook for one minute. Stir in currie powder, currants, almonds and chicken broth. Bake in moderate oven for 18 minutes. Serves 10.

### **Currie Sauce**

- 3 onions, chopped

- 1 cup diced ham
- 2 apples
- 2½ tablespoons currie powder
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1½ quarts chicken broth

Mix all ingredients together. Strain and season to taste. Cook for half hour and serve with Rice Mangalais.

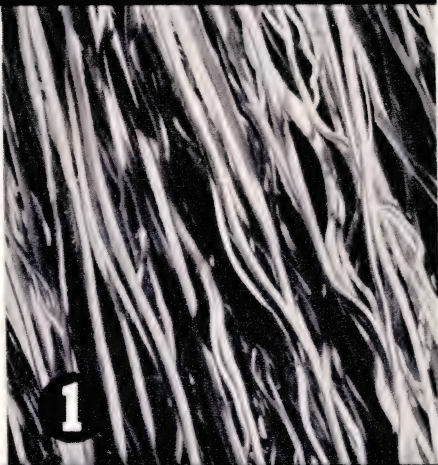
**Chef Plessis presides over the kitchen of the Club Continental in the New Hotel Jefferson, Saint Louis, Missouri. His currie dishes are a favorite with guests.**

# GAME SECTION

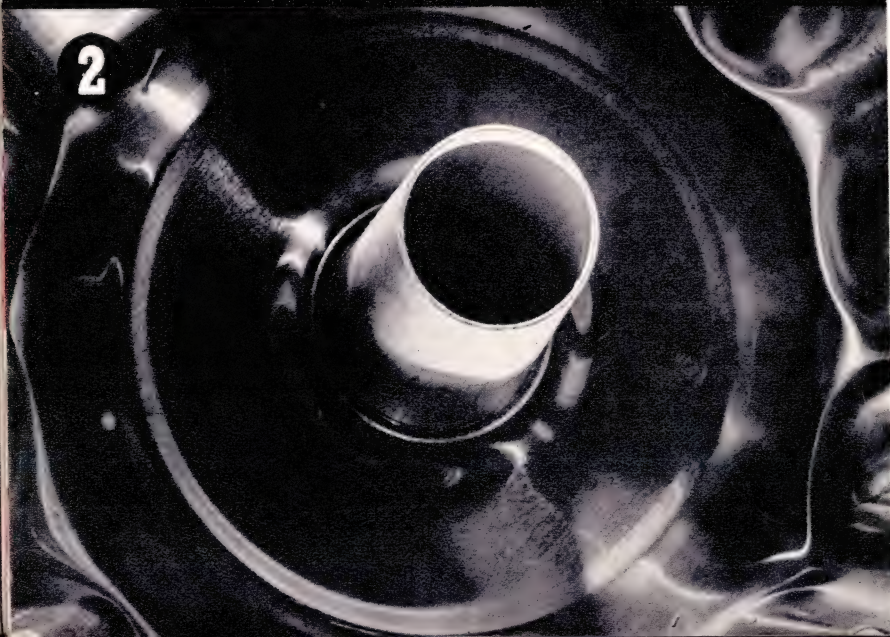
## ***What Is It?***

Right out of your kitchen come these strange objects to be identified. Give yourself three minutes to answer them correctly and then try them on the family. If you get them all, you've done your share of KP. Answers on page 63.

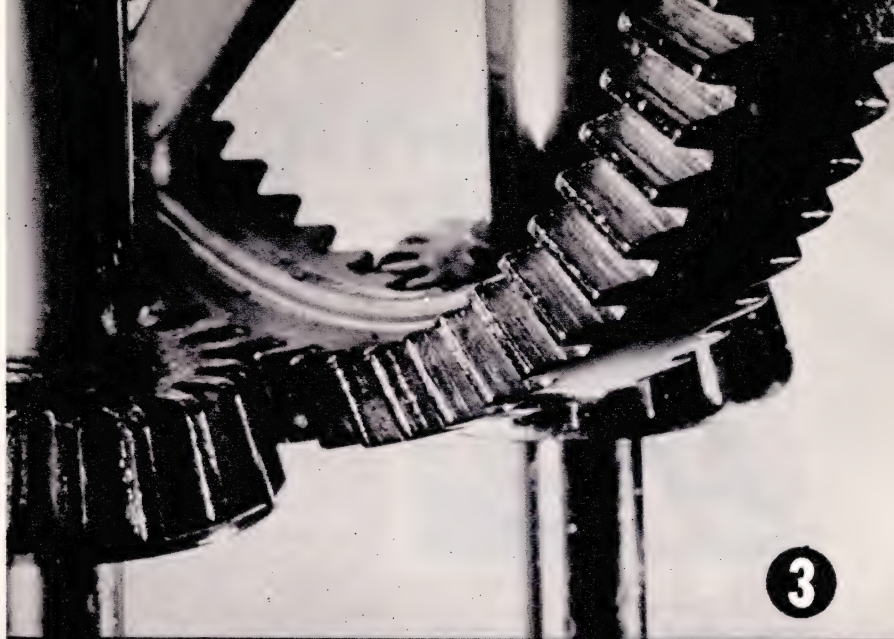
*photos by Three Lions*



**Not shredded wheat nor a motor spindle . . .**







Not a mixing spoon nor automobile gears



## Where Is It?

You are to try to identify the six cities described below—without any help, please! Then for those that stump you, call in your road atlas from the glove compartment. When all else fails check the answers on page 63.



### 1. Citrus Center

One of the most important gateways to the interior of Mexico on U. S. border . . . On U. S. 83 . . . winter resort . . . important citrus and vegetable packing and canning center . . . sister city, Reynosa, Mexico . . . golf, fishing and hunting for the visitor in the area . . . thousands of acres of citrus fruits surround the city . . . town's name sounds Scotch.



### 2. On the Delaware

Across the river from Philadelphia . . . colonized by Quakers

. . . home of the Campbell Soup plant . . . on the Delaware River . . . one of the largest shipyards in the country here . . . named for the first Earl of Camden who had befriended the colonies during their dispute with England . . . New Jersey. Highway 25 will take you there . . . the Walt Whitman Home here is a point of tourist interest.



### 3. Named for a Queen

Independence Square is the center of this city . . . area once the home of the Catawba Indians . . . named for a Queen . . . 1780 occupied by the British under Cornwallis . . . James Knox Polk, 11th President, born here in 1795 . . . in the 19th century center of a gold rush . . . Johnson C. Smith University in the suburbs of the town . . . on U. S. 21 and 74.





#### 4. Between Two Lakes

On a narrow isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona . . . incorporated in 1846 with a population of 626 . . . today the capital of the Badger State . . . students of the state university swell the population of the town . . . on U. S. 12 . . . largest nationality groups in the city are German and Norwegian . . . many Indian mounds in the area.



#### 5. Art Colony

One of the outstanding art colonies in the Middle West . . . in the Lake Michigan dune country . . . popular summer resort . . . an ancient Potawatomi burial ground at the end of the village . . . James Fenimore Cooper borrowed from local color for river scenes in "Oak Openings" . . . U. S. 31 goes through the town.

#### 6. Fabulous Town

Mecca of summer vacationists . . . one of the largest ports in the world . . . style center of the U. S. . . . you will find Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art and Columbia University here . . . many visitors buy the Brooklyn Bridge . . . most of your favorite radio programs originate here . . . a wide variety of roads will take you to this fabulous town.

### ANSWERS

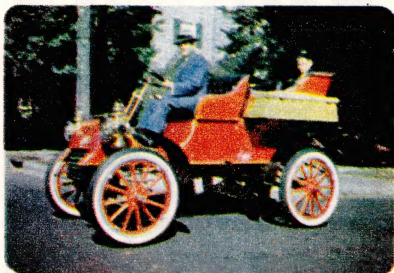
#### What Is It?

1. Broom
2. Cake Mold
3. Mixer
4. Egg slicer

#### Where Is It?

1. McAllen, Texas
2. Camden, New Jersey
3. Charlotte, North Carolina
4. Madison, Wisconsin
5. Saugatuck, Michigan
6. New York, New York

## Letters



### REMEMBER THIS?

**D**ear Sirs: We have waited with interest for news of the oldest Ford—and think that *we* have it! Ours is one of a collection of 34 old cars, all 1910 or older. Our oldest is an 1898 Panhard. But our prize winner, whenever we drive it to any Antique Auto Show, is our red 1903 Ford with its sparkling brass. I enclose picture.

MRS. J. B. VAN SCIVER, Jr.  
Germantown, Penn.

### DAVID, GOLIATH, AND MILLIGAN

**D**ear Sirs: I think you and Mr. Milligan have your slingshots and catapults mixed up. If you take time to look at Webster's you will see you are talking about catapults instead of slingshots. David killed the big fellow with a slingshot. I don't think he had any rubber bands around at that time. But maybe I'm wrong. If so please correct me. A slingshot is a piece of leather between two cords. It is whirled around the

head, and when one cord is released the shot or stone sails forth by centrifugal force.

WALTER SALE  
Inkster, Michigan

*Mr. Sales' letter is one of many on the Catapult vs. Slingshot controversy. Most dictionaries agree that a slingshot is a catapult, but one, at least, states that slingshot is colloquial for catapult. This seems to indicate that a slingshot is a slingshot if enough people call it that, but is technically a catapult. Mr. Milligan probably feels that if David winged Goliath today, he, David, would do the job with a catapult and would call it a slingshot. Conclusion: It wouldn't make any difference to Goliath. Editor.*

### LULLABY RIDE

**D**ear Sirs: Here's a shot that's a tribute to the snooze riding qualities of the '49 Ford. En route from a shopping spree, my son Karl and his pointer pooch, Pry, fell asleep as shown. Fortunately I had my Rollie and flash equipment along. As my wife continued to drive, I turned and shot this picture from the front seat.

BEN KOCIVAR  
New York City







*photograph by G. S. Wheeler  
courtesy U. S. Forest Service*

**W**INDING ITS WAY through State and National Parks and Forests, the Appalachian Trail extends for more than 2,000 miles—from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, to Mt. Ogelthorpe, Georgia. Its completion marked the end of a magnificent adventure in trail-blazing. The route commands the finest scenery in the east. Well-marked for the mountain hiker are springs, side trails, scenic lookouts, and mileage between points and landmarks. Overnight shelters are numerous. The one pictured above is typical—an Adirondack type of lean-to, its open front facing the fireplace. ■

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Front cover—two scenes in Chicago's park system as painted by Chicago artist Ralph Raddatz. Above: "Refreshment stand in Lincoln Park." Below: "Looking across the river to Riverview Park in Spring."



The TIMES comes to you through the courtesy of your local dealer to add to your motoring pleasure and information.